

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Fair to night and Friday; warmer; light variable winds.
Northern California: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer; light variable winds.

KAUTZ TO BE UPHELD.

The Gallant Admiral's Actions at Samoa Are Approved and His Instructions Will Not Be Changed.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Admiral Kautz's actions in Samoa, as far as they are set forth in the official dispatches, are approved.

He was instructed by the last mail steamer from Auckland to avoid needless collisions, but to protect property and lives until the three treaty powers decided how to deal with the situation.

No further instructions have yet been sent to him, and if any go forward by cable within the next twenty-four hours, which is the limit of the time available for the outgoing steamer which is to be caught at Auckland, they will be simply a repetition of former orders.

Department officials point out that from accounts so far received Admiral Kautz appears to have acted in conjunction with the British forces only in pursuance of policy of defense of foreign interests.

It is expected that he will not abandon his efforts, and it is probable that when the High Commission arrives at Apia it will find his work facilitated through the suppression of the rebellion.

The Commissioners are not likely to start from San Francisco on the steamer on the 19th inst., as the instructions of the members have not been imparted.

GERMAN CONCILIATORY.

BERLIN, April 13.—The United States Embassy at noon today gave the correspondent of the Associated Press the following statement:

"We have received from the Foreign Office an account of the latest conflict in Samoa. The German government expressed sympathy and took occasion to urge the adoption of the unanimity rule in the findings of the Samoa Commission. In order that the German Commissioner, Baron Speck von Sternberg, might sail for Samoa at the earliest moment possible, the German government urged that only the early arrival of the commission could prevent further serious bloodshed."

This morning the American Ambassador that Great Britain has at last agreed to the unanimity rule, and the Commission can probably proceed to the island without delay.

The German press this morning gives its news calmly and without comment. The Cologne Gazette says:

"We may say if the guilt of the German plottings is proven, we may approve of his arrest and demand his punishment. We will not defend the behavior of a German abroad merely because he is a German."

The Cologne Gazette also admits that Dr. Raffel the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia acted illegally in closing the Chief Justice's office, and says: "The other powers, we also hope, will admit the illegal acts of their representatives."

The Lokal Anzeiger expresses the opinion that the affair shows the need of prompt action by the Commission.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Whatever action the German government takes, it will find itself fully backed up by the Reichstag."

A number of leading papers, like the Deutsche Zeitung, Schlesische Zeitung and Hannover Courier, point out the necessity of a larger navy, and urge the hastening of the pressing increase in its strength and the adoption of an additional bill for the construction of other vessels. The Reichstag interpellation on the subject is signed by a majority of the Centre, Rights party, Conservatives and National Liberals, and asks the government for information regarding the "events in Samoa which have injured German interests so seriously" and also requests information regarding the measures taken and intended to be taken by the government under the circumstances.

The interpellation on Samoa, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has consented to reply, will be the first subject taken up at Friday's session of the Reichstag.

NEW ZEALANDERS READY.

LONDON, April 13.—The Premier of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Seddon, has cabled to the Agent General of New Zealand here, the Hon. W. P. Reeves, saying:

"We deeply regret the adversity which has overtaken our forces in Samoa. Inform the Secretary of State that New Zealand will do anything possible to render assistance in the emergency which has arisen. Our steamer is awaiting orders at Auckland. The Deputy Governor has communicated to the Admiralty at Sydney that the Milford, a British third class cruiser detailed for the protection of floating trade in Australasian waters, is on her way to Raratonga with the Governor."

the editorial columns of the morning paper.

The Globe declares that the maintenance of the German Consul at his post is an act of apparent unfriendliness, which requires to be explained.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY.

LONDON, April 13.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today on the subject of Samoa, the Hon. W. St. John Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that negotiations were pending between the three powers, and therefore papers on the subject could not be presented to the House.

AS TO UNANIMITY.

LONDON, April 13.—It is asserted that the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury has unreservedly adhered to the principle of unanimity in the decision of the Samoa Commission is incorrect.

The Commission, to the extent to which unanimity is concerned, has little to be certain of, and certain reservations will probably be made by Great Britain. The exact terms of the instructions to the Commissioners have not yet been agreed upon.

LETTER FROM CHAMBERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.—Mrs. M. C. Alexander of this city has received a letter from her brother, Hon. William Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa. She left Samoa the day after the installment of Malietoa. Chief Justice Chambers tells of the attack on the native villages on March 25th, and gives details of the damage done, mentioning the capture at the time of eleven boats owned by the natives. He says the work will be kept up until all the towns of the leading chiefs have been visited, unless the rebels surrender.

Judge Chambers favored disarmament of the rebels as well as the loyal natives.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD ENSIGN.

SAN DIEGO, April 13.—James Monaghan, father of Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia, who was killed at Apia while attempting to aid a wounded comrade, received the following dispatch from Secretary Long of the Navy Department today, in answer to an inquiry for information as to the details of his son's death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—James Monaghan, San Diego, Cal.: Have no information except such as appears in the published dispatches of Admiral Kautz and the press dispatches. Let me express my personal sympathy with you. I trust it is some consolation that your gallant son died in the discharge of his duty and that the world recognizes his crowning heroism.

JOHN D. LONG, "Secretary of the Navy."

HEROES' ANXIOUS WIVES.

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Mrs. Kautz, the wife of Admiral Kautz of the Philadelphia, now at Apia, and Mrs. Malietoa, now at Apia, are in the city today, having come up from Honolulu, where they have been since the Philadelphia sailed from that port. They will leave tonight for San Francisco, where they will remain until it is closer touch with Samoa news.

CALIFORNIA SUCCEEDS HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Lieutenant Col. G. Callins has been appointed to fill the office left vacant by Lieutenant M. G. House, who was transferred from the local branch of the United States Hydrographic Office to the Philadelphia, now at Apia.

ENVELOPE, who was killed in the battle with the Matanians near Apia on April 1st.

LONDON, April 13.—The Daily News, commenting editorially upon the latest news from Samoa, says:

"Ambush and mutilation of the dead are the ordinary incidents of savage warfare, and ought not to provoke any special acts of reprisal. The case, however, would be seriously complicated if it could be shown that the Germans actively aided or counseled the enemy. Apart from that there is nothing necessary but to keep cool and hurry the joint commission. The American Government is determined to regard the matter with equanimity. The American people have yet to be heard from."

"We can derive a melancholy satisfaction from the knowledge, knowing that, for the first time since the war of independence, British and American soldiers and sailors have fallen side by side in battle. But even this is a poor consolation in comparison with the complications which events have brought about in the Samoan situation. The fact that we are not yet in possession of the German version, and Emperor William, who has displayed such anxiety to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties, will be most deeply concerned. In the meantime let us hope that it will be the disposition of all sides to aggravate a very serious situation."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The question is whether, when one power tries to overreach one or two others, she can complain if she suffers a rebuff. There can be no question that when local intrigues lead to the sacrifice of white life the central power must be held responsible. No doubt the will behave fairly enough, but the danger is that it will

Oakland Tribune.

Permit Rebels to Capture Armament of a Fleet of Gunboats.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

MANILA, April 13.—At about 4 o'clock this morning a small body of rebels attacked the camp of the Third Artillery from the swamp near Paomban, a mile and a half west of Malolos. Two privates were killed and a lieutenant and two others wounded.

With the coming of daylight the American forces scoured the district, driving the rebels northward and killing several of them. A private from the Montana Regiment was wounded.

SPANISH TREACHERY.

MANILA, April 13.—9:45 A. M.—Francisco Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Seaboard, Island of Mindanao, has received advice to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manila and returned a few days later with the vessels stripped of their guns and ammunition. The purchaser's agents and native crews for the vessels, on board the American steamer Butuan, were conveyed to Seaboard by the cruiser Boston, and were instructed to await the arrival, there, of the gunboat Petrel. Instead of doing so, after the Boston sailed for Seaboard, the Spaniards transferred their gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes and the fleet left.

Seaboard was unescorted. It soon returned and reported having been bombarded by rebels, who removed the gunboat's armament.

If the instructions of the American naval commanders had been obeyed the capture would have been impossible. Seaboard is fortified and still garrisoned by Spaniards and the affair is regarded as suspicious.

LITTLE USE TO THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department officials take a philosophical view of the situation of the insurgents in the vicinity of the Seaboard and the arms and ammunition of the Spanish gunboats which were to become the property of the United States. They say that General Oda has withheld payment for any of these boats until they were delivered to him at Manila.

It is regretted that the insurgents are in possession of the guns, but it is said that they will not be able to secure and keep on hand a supply of ammunition for them. The United States forces have so far had no trouble with insurgents on the island of Mindanao, and in view of the suspicious circumstances attending the capture of these guns, it is explained that some persons, probably Spanish sympathizers with Aguinaldo, have caused the guns to be conveyed to him.

REMAINS OF JUSTICE FIELD LAID AWAY.

President and Other Notables Attend the Funeral.

Impressive Services Held in the Episcopal Church.

Count Esterhazy the Man Who Betrayed France.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Impressive funeral services were held over the remains of the late Justice Stephen J. Field at the Church of the Epiphany at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The church was crowded with a distinguished company gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the great Justice.

Among those present were President McKinley, Secretaries Wilson, Long and Attorney General Griggs, the British, Russian and German Ambassadors and the diplomatic representatives of other foreign countries. Ex-Secretary General Dickinson, Ex-Senator Edmunds and many Senators and Representatives and other distinguished people both in official and social life.

Rev. Satterlee, the Bishop of Washington, assisted by Rev. Mackay Smith, the pastor of the late Justice, officiated. The complete burial service of the Episcopal church was read, and the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages," and "Nearer My God To Thee."

Chief Justice Fuller and his associates on the Supreme Bench acted as honorary pall bearers. The remains were interred in a vault at Rock Creek Cemetery, where they will remain temporarily until Mrs. Field decides where they are to be permanently interred.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The preliminary examination of Frank T. Mills on the charge of receiving stolen goods has been set for April 25th.

W. J. Nixon, who was arrested October 6, 1898, on a charge of selling liquor without a license, forfeited \$20 bail in the Police Court this morning. He has taken out a license and it was agreed to drop the case on these conditions.

H. Davis, a second-hand dealer, was arrested yesterday for obstructing the sidewalk. The case was continued until tomorrow for filing of complaint.

Moss Alback, who is considered a regular boarder at the City Prison, was arrested again last night. He was very much tickled this morning when Judge Smith gave him three days. Moss had been out nearly a month.

TREACHERY OF THE SPANIARDS.

Permit Rebels to Capture Armament of a Fleet of Gunboats.

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TESTIMONY OF BANK OFFICERS.

Senator Quay's Lawyers Are Fighting Stubbornly on Technicalities.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Ex-Senator Quay, who is on trial on the charge of conspiracy, arrived in court early today, still wearing a look of unconcern. Counsel on both sides informed Judge Biddle they had agreed on a plan regarding the testimony of the bank officers in the case of books which would save considerable time. In pursuance of this all the books were brought to the court.

A. L. Tabor, receiving teller of the bank, testified to the period in which he made entries in the bank's book, when respectively bookkeeper and receiving teller. He said he had known Cashier Hopkins to make entries in the receiving teller's book, and that the cashier had made entries in other books. The witness testified to the correctness of the entries, except on one occasion, when he made a clerical error. These were always corrected.

During the examination of this witness it was developed that both sides had agreed to abide by his testimony as to the periods and time covered by books, instead of the personal identification of the entries themselves.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Shields the witness said Mr. Hopkins made entries in the cash book, general ledger, discount book, foreign and domestic bill books and cashier's check book. The books are the books which were missing, dating prior to 1884 being missing. Mr. Shields intimated that they were burned.

It was evident from the District Attorney's questioning that he was leading to a confession that the cashier had made a confession that he had not been admitted, and books of the bank.

Lawyers for the defense were on the alert, and every question leading in this direction was fought against.

Mr. Tabor would not swear to the correctness of the depositor slip amounts entered by him as bookkeeper, except that he had entered them as requested. On re-direct examination, the District Attorney brought out the fact that all the entries made during his tenure as receiving teller were correct.

Mr. Tabor went over the missing books. These were of a large variety and principally memorandum books. No special significance seemed to be attached to the fact that the cashier had made entries in the cash book, general ledger, discount book, foreign and domestic bill books and cashier's check book. The books are the books which were missing, dating prior to 1884 being missing. Mr. Shields intimated that they were burned.

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LAKE MERRITT DREDGING WAR.

New Light Thrown on the Suit Against Johnson. F. W. Ruppert Says He Is Backed by Two Contractors.

It has now developed that the suit to restrain the City Treasurer from paying O. P. Johnson for the work done in the dredging of Lake Merritt is the result of a fight between contractors. O. P. Johnson, The San Francisco Bridge Company and the Pacific Coast Dredging & Reclamation Company were among the bidders for the dredging contract, valued at \$40,000. Johnson was the successful bidder, the contract being awarded to him.

Soon after the awarding of the contract, W. F. Ruppert brought suit to knock out the contract on technical grounds. This was not done until long after Johnson had erected his dredger and began to pump mud from Lake Merritt into various places on the shore. No injunction, however, was issued in the case and Johnson continued the work of improvement.

In the course of time, Johnson, who expected to be paid monthly as the work of dredging advanced, made application for his money. Auditor Snow issued the warrant to Johnson and Johnson presented it to City Treasurer Gilpin. Mr. Gilpin, however, concluded that it would not be a dictate of prudence to respect the warrant, because of Ruppert's suit against the validity of the contract. If Gilpin should pay the face of the warrant to Johnson and the contract, later, should be declared invalid, he could never collect the money back and he would be personally responsible for the amount so paid.

There was no hope, therefore, of Johnson's getting money for his work unless he could compel the Treasurer to pay the face of the warrant. In order to compel Gilpin to do this, Johnson brought suit for a writ of mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to pay the amount due him under the contract as shown by the Auditor's warrants.

Both Ruppert's case and that of Johnson have already had a hearing before Judge Greene.

NO PLANS FOR THE WORK.

It was apparent that some effect had been produced upon the mind of the court by the showing that, at the time the contract was let, there were no plans and specifications for the work in the office of the Board of Public Works.

The representatives of the Board of Public Works and of Johnson declared that the plans and specifications were incorporated in the contract which was let to Johnson.

The court stated then that he was willing to hear authorities on the points raised. He was asked for an early decision of the case and replied very briefly that he would not do so until he had heard of the decision of the case until his mind had come to a rest as to their merits.

Ruppert's case attracted no small amount of attention. When it was announced that the suit had been brought, inquiry was made to ascertain who was responsible for the move, why the dredging, which was a public improvement, should be stopped, especially after so much money had been expended in the enterprise, and who was the person who had brought the suit.

It was understood that rival contractors who had called to secure the contract for dredging the lake had brought the suit because of a disgruntled feeling, the outgrowth of their disappointment in not securing the contract. But these contractors denied the impeachment, as did also their friends.

Then it was discovered that the complainant was a young man who objected because of alleged irregularity in the formula of letting the contract. It was then ascertained that Ruppert, having an employee of the city, the grocer on Ninth and Washington streets, had refused to tell why he had instituted the proceedings, declaring that he had a right to bring the suit as a citizen and taxpayer in Oakland.

SOLVING THE MYSTERY.

George E. De Golla, who is counsel for Johnson, decided to go behind the returns and find out who was behind Ruppert in the business, if any, and bring the matter up before Judge Greene and thus endeavor to show that the suit was brought by a person or persons with improper motives, and that, for that reason, the courts were to be used to gratify a personal grudge, even if a piece of public work had to be sacrificed in the process. Ruppert in the work should be reduced to bankruptcy.

He accordingly got permission to take Ruppert's deposition in the case yesterday afternoon in his office. The deposition was subscribed to before F. J. Blumhagen, notary, while Attorney C. Bates of San Francisco was present in behalf of Ruppert.

Mr. De Golla propounded a number of questions to Ruppert, many of which the defendant sought to evade by answering under objections from Attorney Bates.

The questions, however, had to be answered, and they showed, according to Ruppert's story, that Captain John Hackett, of this city, and Captain John McMullen, the latter of the California Reclamation Company, were behind him in his suit; that they had advised him to bring the suit; that he had brought it at their instigation; that it would not cost him anything, and that, in effect, he had not paid anything for the filing of the suit, but put by no other for his attorney, and was given an assurance that it would cost him nothing.

Ruppert testified that he had been out of employment for some time and had brought the suit at the instigation of C. McMullen and Captain John Hackett, the presidents of the two dredging companies which were unsuccessful.

THE DEPOSITION.

"What interest did you have in annulling of the contract?" asked Attorney De Golla.

"As I understood from reading it, it was illegal."

"When did you read it?"

"I don't remember."

"Nobody asked you to bring the suit for them or in their interest?"

"No, sir."

"How did you come to secure Attorney Bates?"

"I was asked to do there."

"Who asked you?"

"Mr. McMullen introduced me to Mr. Bates."

"Who?"

"John C. McMullen, president of the San Francisco Bridge Company."

"Yes, sir."

"You went to McMullen's request?"

EXAMINATION OF KATZ.

The preliminary examination of H. N. Katz, charged with burglary, is being held in the Police Court today. Katz is a workman whom the boys who stole the money bag bought it from them and told them where to get more.

SUGAR STOCKS ARE BOOMING IN HAWAII.

Plantations Supplant the Big Coffee Estates.

Scrymser Cable Contract Canceled by the Cabinet.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu. The Associated Press representative at Honolulu sends the following news under date of April 13:

L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter and others have secured options on the large Grossman and other coffee estates in Oahu, which they propose to organize into a sugar plantation. The consolidation was in the neighborhood of \$300,000, the price of the land being given the privilege of accepting stock or cash as they may elect. There are 10,000 acres in the tract.

A sugar plantation on the McCrister estate on the island of Molokai is in process of formation. Shares will be \$20. Announcement of the opening of the books will be made in a day or two. Only a small proportion of the stock will be sold.

The Nahuia Sugar Company, Limited, with a capital of \$750,000, was organized and most of the stock taken yesterday. The capital will be divided into 37,500 shares of \$20 each. Of the stock \$75,000 will be paid up, and \$675,000 will be assessable.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on the 12th inst., the contract with the Scrymser Company for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu was canceled and the cable, amounting to \$25,000, paid by the concern last year, returned. This action was taken on a letter from the Secretary of State, Washington, declining to consider the matter.

The United States transport Cleveland arrived from San Francisco on the 12th inst. The transport Zenaida arrived this morning. She will take on and land here and then proceed to Manila.

The transport City of Puebla will sail for Manila tomorrow morning. The steamship Garonne arrived from Seattle yesterday after a voyage of eleven days. On the first day out from Seattle E. W. McCall, passenger agent for the steamer, slipped on the companion way and broke several ribs. His condition is serious.

KIND WORDS FROM LOUBET.

French President Sends Fraternal Message to McKinley.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department today made public the following message from President Loubet of France in reply to that sent yesterday by President McKinley:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the United States, Washington, dated April 12, 1899, in which you express your desire to see the friendship between the United States and France grow closer and more intimate. I am deeply touched by the sentiments which your excellency was pleased to express to me on the occasion of the signing of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States and Spain, and I heartily thank you therefor. I desire to assure your excellency of the sincere desire of the Government of the Republic and its President to draw closer the bonds of friendship which have so long united the two great republics."

"EMILE LOUBET."

LINDA VISTA.

The Cream of Residence Property—Recent Developments.

Perhaps no part of Oakland has improved more rapidly during the year ending March 1st than has Linda Vista Terrace, located on the rising ground just north of Lake Merritt, traversed by the line of the Piedmont electric road, during the year the owners, Messrs. Haron & Holcomb, of Eleventh and Broadway, this city, have had built or had under way, eight houses, of which six have already been sold, and the last two having been built by recent purchasers of lots.

These houses range in value from \$2,500 to \$5,000. There are on Linda Vista Terrace forty-eight residences aggregating \$175,000.

It is the character of improvements that establishes land values, and as the price may be said to be fairly set in respect to costly residences in this locality, its future advance in value may be expected to be rapid.

The enterprise of the owners of Linda Vista Terrace is commendable. It is through their efforts that part of Oakland today ranks among the most beautiful of residence spots.

BURGLARS IN EAST OAKLAND HOME.

Fugitives entered the houses of J. Taylor, 477 East Eleventh street, and W. C. Hamilton of 469 East Eleventh street, last night, but did not get anything of value or their pains.

The police have been investigating the case today, but beyond finding that the work was that of new men at the burglary, found little that will assist in leading to a capture.

SUNDAY CLOSING MAY COME UP.

Copy of Los Angeles Ordinance Sent For.

It is possible that an ordinance providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday and increasing the present rate of license to \$600 a year will be introduced in the City Council shortly.

One of the Councilmen has written to Los Angeles for a copy of the ordinance in effect there, which contains these provisions. It is stated that a copy of the Los Angeles ordinance will be made so far as is practicable and that this will be submitted to the Council at an early date.

When seen this morning Mayor Snow said he did not know of such a purpose, and that he could only repeat what he had said before, that he did not believe the Council would join in such a movement at this time.

"This," said he, "is the time for us to get together and I feel that it would be premature to offer a new liquor license ordinance until we are ready for it."

"We have at present an excellent liquor license. It is, in fact, a local option measure as no district need have a saloon if the people of that district object to it. The present ordinance must be enforced. It has not been in the past."

"Those doing business under that must be prepared for strict enforcement."

"The men in the saloon business are more than satisfied with the prospect of closing the Keno games which have been opened in some of these places to the detriment of more legitimate houses."

"I must repeat that as far as I know the policy of the administration is in opposition to any form of legislation which will tend to drive the people of Oakland away."

Should the Councilman who has sent for the ordinance insist upon the introduction of his ordinance it is liable to perpetrate a split in the Council.

HE HAS TOO MANY WIVES.

Green Weds Two Brides From the Same Family.

John Green is on trial for bigamy because he married a sister of his first wife.

According to the evidence produced in court this morning Green married Miss Lizzie Lunny on July 11, 1892. She was 13 years of age at the time. At first the couple witheld the fact of their marriage from the girl's parents. Soon, however, the fact was disclosed and Green took his young wife away to live with him. They resided at a house on Natoma street, San Francisco, and lived together happily for about six years. During this time the advent of five children increased their domestic felicity.

About a year ago Green decided to join the army. He left his wife and children to take up the fortunes of a soldier. A few months ago he returned, having received his discharge.

On February 28 of this year he took Maggie Lunny, a sister of his first wife, to the altar, and for the second time took the solemn marriage vow.

His life of happiness with his second wife, however, was of short duration. The relatives at once took up the case of the abandoned wife and had the faithless husband arrested. He is now on trial for his offense.

Mrs. Beckwith, a sister to both wives, testified that she had accused Green of not having legally married his first wife. When he offered to prove the fact and drew a paper from his pocket purporting to be a marriage contract she was convinced and made no further objection.

H. Choyneis represents the prisoner. It is thought that the defense will attempt to show that the first marriage was illegal. H. A. Melvin and W. H. L. Hayes represent the State.

SHE WILL BE SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM.

Mrs. Isabelle Hughes, aged 35 years, was ordered committed to an insane asylum this morning by Judge Hall.

The woman has been residing, with her sister at 1835 Seventh street for several months, while her husband, who is a senile captain is away.

During the last few months Mrs. Hughes has been developing some eccentricities, so much so that her sister is afraid to live with her any longer. Some of the actions ascribed to her are purchasing a large quantity of meat, cooking it and then throwing it away. She has lighted the lamp and put it on the floor under the table. She also takes a delight in throwing things around.

Parole Revoked.

Acting upon telegraphic advice from Superintendent Hirschberg of the Prison School at Lodi, the police arrested Fritz Vogel last night. Vogel is a youth 18 years of age who has been out on parole. His parole has been revoked.

Lucca Oil

of the finest quality can be bought at home for the price at which inferior imported goods are sold. Poor oil is poor economy. Try that put up by the

Merriman Man'g Co.

OAKLAND.

ASK YOUR GROCER

MURDERED BY A DETECTIVE.

He Kills One Man and Wounds Another in a Saloon.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. NEW YORK, April 13.—Detective James Doyle of the Central office, Brooklyn, shot and killed Martin Carey in Gustave Spohr's saloon at Williamsburg at 3 o'clock this morning. Doyle also seriously wounded August Miller, the ball going through his left hand. Another shot missed its intended victim.

The detective, in citizen's dress, had been in the saloon two hours, drinking with a woman. When Spohr attempted to close the saloon Doyle refused to leave. An altercation ensued, and Spohr, his wife and two men attempted to put Doyle out. The latter retreated to the rear door, drew a pistol and cried: "Now come out and I will take you one at a time."

Carey advanced toward him, and as he did so Doyle fired. Carey dropped dead. The detective fired two more shots. One of them went through Miller's hand. When found, Doyle denied having done any shooting. The police had to hurry Doyle away to save him from summary vengeance.

SHE PLOTTED THE MURDER.

Mrs. George Consulted Her Lawyer as to the Crime.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. CANTON, Ohio, April 13.—William F. Cook was on the stand today in the George trial, and his cross-examination, interrupted yesterday by adjournment, was resumed. Nothing important developed.

Attorney Lorin C. Wise testified to seeing Mrs. George get on a car on which he was riding the evening of the tragedy, and to seeing her leave the car at Hazel street, at 5 o'clock. He also described the topography of that section of that part of the city and routes to the street over which it is claimed the assassin passed.

W. O. Werniz, an attorney for Mrs. George in a number of cases before the tragedy, was called to testify as to what Mrs. George said to him of her alleged contempt for the consequences of the crime on the Monday before she claimed the privilege of secrecy between client and defendant. The witness related the case in which he was concerned.

The State claimed there could be no confidential relations on a contemplated crime, and some controversy followed. Judge Taylor announced his decision, which admits Attorney Werniz's conversation with Mrs. George before the tragedy. His ruling was in effect that counsel cannot be empowered in relation to commission of crime, and without such a professional employment there can be no secrecy between an attorney and a would-be criminal.

Attorney Werniz testified that Mrs. George asked him how it would do to have two revolvers, throw one at Saxton's feet and shoot him with the other. Also that when he said that this was not a good plan, that she asked him if it would be a good plan to shoot him in the back and throw the gun away.

Attorney Werniz said Mrs. George told him that Saxton had estranged her from her husband, induced her to get a divorce, and paid all the expense of securing divorce, then abandoned and persecuted her. His grudge against Saxton, he said, was the cause of the crime.

BOSTON MUSEUM BURNED.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. BOSTON, April 13.—The Boston Museum, the oldest playhouse in this city, was badly damaged by fire early today. The blaze started on the Tremont street side, and is thought to have been caused by a careless smoker.

The loss is estimated at about \$50,000 on the Museum.

The property of "The Christian," which was being given at the theater, is not seriously injured.

LIVE PIGEON SHOOT.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. ELKWOOD PARK, N. J., April 13.—The live pigeon shoot for the Grand American handicap was resumed today. A brisk northwest wind made matters uncomfortable for the shooters, and favored the birds on all three traps. Judging from the rate at which men are dropping out of the race, the handicap should be decided early tomorrow.

A. A. R. Blount of Kansas City is the only one of the back marks with twelve birds to his credit. At the end of the twelfth round forty-five men stood straight with twelve killed.

At the end of the eighteenth round sixteen contestants had made eighteen straight kills, as follows: Shuler, Marshall, Hutchings, Baumann, Hirsch, Miller, Hicks, Shoffman Jr., Jackson, De Knewlton, Lottmeyer, Wooley, Elliott, Grimm and E. L. Young.

Wheelman Comes to Grief.

William Kelly, a plumber residing at 336 Broadway, was treated at the Receiving Hospital, for a lacerated wound on his cheek caused by falling off his bicycle.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Two Hundred Killed in the Decisive Battle.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. NEW YORK, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima says: The battle between the revolutionists and Federalists under General Pando and the forces of President Alonzo near Oruro, in Bolivia, lasted over an hour, during which time 200 were killed. General Pando commanded the victorious Federalists and occupied Oruro without the slightest disorder.

President Alonzo, with a body guard consisting of only thirty men, arrived at Antofagasta, on the bay of Morena, Chile. The Chilean forces are at present engaged in disarming the fugitives who have passed over the frontier.

MRS. MURDOCK ON THE STAND.

Tells of the Making and Tearing Up of the Notes.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. WILLOW, Cal., April 13.—Judge Pirkey this morning sustained the objection of the defense as to the plaintiff, Mary Helen Murdock, testifying to any facts occurring prior to the death of William Murdock, but to the surprise of every one they withdrew all objection, and Mrs. Murdock was called to testify.

Her direct examination was quite brief. She told of being at home on September 5, 1897, the day the note was made, of the meeting of the two men, Samuel, her father-in-law, and William. That the men talked over their financial transactions and agreed upon \$100,000 as the balance due Samuel from William, after two notes would have been surrendered and \$20,000 in cash paid.

She also testified that Samuel called witness into the room. A blank note, papers, pens, ink and pills of gold were on the table. Samuel told witness to write a note for \$100,000 payable twenty years from date, at 12 per cent, stating it was to be for the benefit of his grandsons, the sons of the witness. William then read the note, and she took it and placed it in a bag for safe keeping. Two notes, one for \$20,000, were then handed William by Samuel. William tore them up, and the men counted out \$20,000 which was in the room. William left the house next morning, and witness assisted in the placing of the money in a baggy. The money was in two canvas sacks, where it had been placed after counting the night before.

When witness' husband returned, he asked her if William had given her a note for \$100,000, as William had told him at Chicago. She showed the note to her husband, and they buried it, as before told.

General Barnes could not shake the witness as to these matters. He asked her as to the offering to sell it or borrow money therefrom, and an objection as to leading questions not being on direct examination is now being raised.

PRYAL CONTEST HEARD IN COURT.

The suit of Charles and James Pryal to secure a distribution of their late mother's estate was on trial before Judge Ogden today. A great deal of time was spent in looking up back records in regard to deeds to certain property belonging to the estate of Mrs. Pryal.

A. D. Pryal testified that he had the deeds made out in his wife's name so that he would not have any property if any one came to get him to go on his bonds. He took this precaution because he had lost a large amount of money by going on a bond.

The plaintiffs claim that the older brother, William A. Pryal, is illegally holding the property from the rest of the children.

William Pryal denies this and claims that the property was intrusted to him for his three sisters. He is willing at any time to deliver the property to them.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Thomas Haynes has filed an amended complaint in his suit against the Southern Pacific Company for damages for personal injuries.

Mary V. Gurnett has been granted letters of administration on the estate of John J. Hutchinson, deceased.

Harry I. Tomblin, H. W. Pulcifer and A. P. Shute have been appointed appraisers on the estate of James H. Miller, deceased.

George Frige has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff without pay.

The action of Thomas de R. Coelho against Samuel M. Rose and others has been dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

The following appraisers have been appointed:

U. S. Taylor, Julius Rammel and J. B. Lanktree on the estate of Harriet A. Simmons, deceased.

F. R. Jennings, D. F. Macy and J. A. Webster on the estate of John Hutchinson, deceased.

J. E. Lanktree, J. A. Collins and John L. Kimmel on the estate of Belle H. Dudley, deceased.

Theodore Oarston, William Wood and Mark H. Dodson in the estate of James H. Miller, deceased, to appraise property in Placer and El Dorado counties.

Licensed to Marry.

Gustav Henry Deiss, San Francisco, 23 Libbie Berwick, San Francisco, 23 Otto Emanuel Andersen, Oakland, 33 Elsie Petersen, Oakland, 33

DAUGHTER'S PLEA IN VAIN.

Mrs. M. Caswell Seeks Relief From Pain, by Death.

Continued illness caused Mrs. Maude Caswell of Homestead, near Hayward, to become despondent. Despondency impelled to suicide, and yesterday afternoon the unfortunate woman drank the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid and died.

The act was witnessed only by the little 6-year-old daughter of the deceased, the husband of the poor woman being at work in the field in the neighborhood of the home.

The mother became hysterical, took her little daughter up in her arms, embraced and kissed her with all the intensity of a mother's love.

The story of the embraces is told in a childish manner by the little one. After the ruin of kisses had ceased the mother reached for a bottle which stood on an adjoining shelf and which bore a red label. Mrs. Caswell put the bottle to her lips. As she did so the child tried to take the bottle from her mother's hands. The daughter was, of course, unequal to the task. She then pleaded with her mother not to drink from the contents of the bottle, exclaiming: "Oh, mamma, please don't drink that nasty stuff. Please don't drink it. You know it will hurt you."

The mother, however, heeded not the pleas of her daughter and drained the bottle of its deadly contents.

The child knew that something wrong had been done, and ran out into the field and informed her father of what her mother had done.

The father ran to the house, put his wife in a buggy which, with a horse hitched, stood near by, and drove to the home of Mrs. Van Buren, the mother of his wife, who resides about half a mile from the Caswell home.

On the way, Mrs. Caswell struggled violently in a paroxysm of pain, so much so that the husband had a great deal of difficulty in holding her in the vehicle.

At the home of the woman's mother, medical aid was called in, but it was too late. The mother was powerless to save Mrs. Caswell's life. Death at length brought relief from pain.

The Caswell family came from the East about a year ago, and settled near Hayward, where the husband was successful in the fruit raising business. His wife was sickly, and the change of climate did not seem to improve her health. Of late the woman had been acting in a manner which indicated that she was mentally unbalanced. The deceased was 33 years of age.

An inquest will be held tomorrow.

GROCERY AUCTION

On Friday, April 14, 11 A. M., at Grocery Store, 911 San Pablo Avenue near 24th.

Consisting of all groceries, cigars, tobacco, scales, show cases, coffee mill, clock fixtures, etc., also lot of furniture, Singer sewing machine, carpets contained in above store.

Sale preliminary. Terms cash.

OSCAR S. MEYSEL & SON, Auctioneers.

Died

KLEEMAN—In this city April 11, 1899, T. P. William, beloved husband of Natalie Kleeman and father of George E. Kleeman, C. Elva N., and Steele M. Kleeman, a native of Germany, aged 70 years. New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Friday, April 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 722 Tenth street. Interment Mountain View Cemetery.

DAVIS—In this city, April 12, 1899, Mary C. Davis, a native of Connecticut, aged 30 years.

TIFFNER—In Piedmont Heights, Oakland, April 12, 1899, Captain Benjamin C. Turner, beloved husband of Hattie J. Turner and stepfather of W. L. Strawberry, a member of Martinez Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., a native of Massachusetts, aged 70 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Vaults and Monuments.

B. J. Barrett, studio Ocean View. Post-office address Station L, San Francisco, is prepared to execute all orders at lowest prices. Leave orders with G. Clark, 909 Broadway, Oakland.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in Fine New Style Household Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc.

"Modern" furniture bought, exchanged or sold on installment payments. We give "green trading stamps." 452-453 Thirteenth street.

GERMEA

FOR BREAKFAST.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James H. Miller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor and executor of the estate of James H. Miller, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor and executor, at the office of E. M. Gilson and Ben F. Wheeler, attorneys-at-law, No. 100 1/2 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., which said office the undersigned select as their place of business in all matters connected with said estate of James H. Miller, deceased.

ELIZA A. MILLER, THEODORE OLMPFED, Executors and Executor respectively of the estate of James H. Miller, deceased.

Dated, Oakland, April 13th, 1899.

E. M. GILSON and BEN F. WHEELER, 100 1/2 Broadway, Attorneys for the estate.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES HARD AT WORK.

COUNCILMEN HAVE A TILT.

Cuvellier and Stetson Liven Up the Meeting.

The first real disagreement in the new City Council occurred at the meeting of the Public Improvement Committee last evening. It was all over Cuvellier's resolution on the municipal ownership of water works which he introduced at the Council meeting Monday night.

At that time he asked that the rules be suspended and the resolution be referred to the Fire and Water Committee, of which he is chairman.

Stetson suggested that as a great public improvement was involved it would be well to refer the resolution to the Public Improvement Committee.

There was a heated discussion over the matter and it finally took the course suggested by Stetson.

The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Fire and Water Committee be and it is hereby instructed to enter upon an investigation of the rights and means whereby the municipal ownership of water works can be secured for the city of Oakland, if possible, during the term of this present administration, and thereafter an ordinance to be passed by the City Council, to be obtained from some source or sources other than those from which the city of Oakland is now supplied."

As soon as the clerk had finished reading the measure Cuvellier moved that it be sent back to the Council with the recommendation that it be referred to the Fire and Water Committee.

He gave his reason for the motion as being that he personally had gone to a great deal of trouble to look into this matter, and as he thought it was something which should come before his committee he hoped Mr. Stetson would agree to his motion.

SCHAEFER SECONDED THE MOTION. Chairman Stetson replied that Cuvellier's motion was entirely out of place and that by his actions since Monday night Cuvellier had placed the chairman in a very disagreeable light. He intimated that Cuvellier had spread the report that a combination had been made against the chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, and also accused Cuvellier of having persuaded a majority of the committee to vote with him on this motion.

The chairman became somewhat heated and stated that he had words in his heart, which, if uttered, would breed ill feeling and for that reason he would hold his peace.

There was a short discussion over the matter in which the resolution came to the committee which was settled by Barstow repeating his motion.

Cuvellier then took the floor again and dwelt at considerable length upon the matter of municipal ownership of water works, and finally moved that it be taken up by the committee if it desired something to do.

President Howe then took a hand in the discussion stating that he was exceedingly sorry that Mr. Cuvellier and Mr. Stetson should see anything in the resolution to cause so much feeling, and he hoped that in future there would be nothing of the kind ever come up again.

He called for the reading of the resolution and then proceeded to show where the gentleman had been making a mountain of a mole hill. He stated that the Committee on Public Improvement was not going to take up this question and bring it to a vote. That he would not be the purpose of the chair in allowing the resolution to go to this committee. It was for this committee to consider whether the time was ripe for such a question and to submit a measure and if in his opinion such was the case then a favorable recommendation of the committee would result in the passage of the resolution and as provided in his body it would go to Mr. Cuvellier's committee.

Even made a few remarks on the subject, stating that he thought it was a matter that should be left in the hands of the Board of Public Works, which body could lay out plans for and work up to it.

Cuvellier called for an expression of opinion from the Mayor.

Before the Mayor could respond Chairman Stetson took another thing at Cuvellier, in which he accused him of acting in poor faith.

"It makes no difference to me," he said, "who handles this matter. You came here tonight with three votes fixed to take this measure back to the Council. The only way you could get all the work was being ungentlemanly and anything but complimentary to me, and I most certainly protest against this motion as unfair."

"I am not looking for glory. I do want to make a record, of course, but I want it to be for honesty and good judgment. I don't desire to steal any powder from Mr. Cuvellier or any one else. All I desire is a fair deal."

"This committee has never held any meetings, and I believe it is an important one, and I desire to have it said that this committee has done something."

Mayor Snow then spoke at considerable length upon the desirability of making haste slowly in the matter of public improvements of such magnitude. He told how he had sat up nights preparing a

FINANCES OF THE CITY

Surplus Money Transferred to the General Fund.

At the meeting of the Auditing and Finance Committee the resolution directing the Treasurer and Auditor to transfer surplus in several funds to the general fund of 1898-99 was favorably recommended.

The claim of W. D. Thomas for \$2 was recommended. Thomas was an electrician and claimed to have expended \$2 in having the election returns delivered to the clerk.

The claim of J. C. Murphy, extra fireman, for \$20 for sick claim, was referred to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

The claim of F. Reader, stoker of engine No. 6, for \$25.50 for sick benefit, was referred to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

Bill for material furnished at Lincoln square was referred to the Board of Public Works for investigation.

Resolutions from the Board of Works recommending the ratification of expenses of the Street Department during the late storm, aggregating \$125, from the same fund, and \$25.35 from the street fund, and the employment of one man for sweeping street crossings, were recommended.

In answer to a question by President Howe, Chairman Barstow stated that that department had been notified by the Board of Public Works that it was not to be allowed except they be accompanied by requisitions.

A communication from the Board of Works accompanying a communication from the Superintendent of Streets in regard to the repairs on the bridge across Cemetery creek to Moss avenue was read and it was recommended that the Superintendent of Streets be authorized to do the work.

A communication from the City Engineer in regard to fixing curb grades on San Francisco street from Broadway north was read and the City Engineer authorized to prepare plans.

A petition from the Twenty-second Avenue Improvement Association to sewer San Francisco street from Broadway north to Twenty-second avenue was recommended.

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MANY STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvement Measures Recommended for Passage.

When the Street Committee was called Cuvellier called the committee's attention to the fact that under the old Council a commission for the opening of Adams street had been appointed. Two of the commissioners had filed their bonds, while the third had not done so.

Mr. Cuvellier asked what action was necessary in a case of this kind. He said it was necessary that the commission should organize and do something at once.

Mr. Holden of Balducci and Cook appeared before the committee in regard to the petition for permission to place a stairway at the corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets. After he had explained the proposed improvement the petition was favorably recommended.

The petition of Edward Smith et al for change of grade on Fairmount avenue was laid over to July 1, 1899, and referred to the City Engineer.

The petition of J. P. Beckert to sewer Pearl street was favorably recommended.

The petition of J. H. Simpson for a sewer in Thirty-sixth street, from Grove street to a point 340 feet easterly, was after considerable discussion favorably recommended.

During the discussion upon the best way to provide an adequate sewer system for the annexed district, Mayor Snow stated that in the charter, provided for the opening of streets, the Board of Public Works should make plans for all sewers and he said he felt sure that his colleagues would join with him in preparing plans for an adequate sewer system for the annexed district as soon as the city had passed its present financial crisis.

The petition of John Lang for a sewer in Kennedy street from Shasta street to the railroad right of way was referred to the City Engineer.

The petition of G. H. Barrett for a sewer in Seventh street from Madison street to Oak street was favorably recommended.

The petition of Albert J. Rodin for a sidewalk on Thirty-second street, from Peralta to Filbert, was referred to Councilman Girard.

Petition for permission to grade, curb and macadamize Thirtieth street, from Emeryville line to city boulevard, by private contract, was granted.

Petition for macadamizing East Ninth street, from Park avenue to the city line, with class C macadam, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of Mrs. Blake to accept Eleventh and Twelfth streets, between Clay and Washington streets, was referred to the Superintendent of Streets.

The petition of B. Bennett for a sewer in Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, was thoroughly discussed and the clerk instructed to prepare a resolution of intent for sewerage from middle of the block to Second avenue.

The petition of Mr. Higgins to grade East Tenth street was ordered returned to the petitioner with notice that a majority of the property holders.

The petition of O. C. Hyatt for a sidewalk on Thirteenth street, from Peralta to Campbell streets was referred to Mr. McGowan for investigation.

A communication from the Board of Works accompanying a communication from the Superintendent of Streets in regard to the repairs on the bridge across Cemetery creek to Moss avenue was read and it was recommended that the Superintendent of Streets be authorized to do the work.

A communication from the City Engineer in regard to fixing curb grades on San Francisco street from Broadway north was read and the City Engineer authorized to prepare plans.

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STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Subject Discussed by the Committee of the Council.

A communication from the Superintendent of Streets in regard to the paving of Twelfth street between Franklin and Webster, also a communication accompanying it, were placed on file at the meeting of the Street Railway Committee last night.

A resolution in regard to the future of the Oakland Transit Company to issue transfers on Sundays between certain hours was referred to the City Attorney.

Chairman Taylor stated that in company with Mr. Stetson he had visited the Oakland Transit Company and had been met in a very kindly manner and had promised to look into the matter of transfers.

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INTRICACIES OF POISONING CASE.

Molineux Indictment Is Set Aside by the Judge.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. NEW YORK, April 13.—In his decision setting aside the indictment of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, Judge Fardou B. Williams says that in almost every case evidence is given which any court would exclude if present to pass upon the competency thereof, but it would be an unreasonable rule which should require the court to discharge every indictment where illegal evidence was given before the Grand Jury, and if the legal evidence was such that, disregarding the improper evidence, an indictment would still have been found, then the court should permit the indictment to stand.

Taking up the question of the handwriting, he says that in this case the most important matter is to ascertain whether the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" were really the handwriting of the defendant, and no evidence was given as to their being the genuine writing of the defendant, except by comparison with the standard already received, the first series of the exhibits, the concealed writing of Molineux. Such proof of the second series of the exhibits was not received as evidence by the jury. Then both series were used by the expert witnesses as standards for comparison with the disputed address on the poison package, and this later was then received. It is alleged that the second series, the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" were improperly before the Grand Jury. Judge Williams holds that could not be used as standards for comparison, because they were themselves disputed writings and only proved by comparison. He also holds that they were not competent and proper for any other purpose than as standards for comparison of handwriting, and that they were not material on any other issue.

Judge Williams mentions that there was no proof given that the "Cornish" and "Barnet" letters were received through the mail if such evidence had been given it might be held that they were competent on the question of motive, as showing the relations between the defendant and "Cornish," that the defendant had used his name and forced his name to letters and so forth, but proof was not made for any such theories.

The "Barnet" letters were immaterial upon any such issue in the case. The deaths of Mrs. Adams and Barnet, if murders, the Judge holds, were separate and distinct crimes, and if both were committed by the same person, still the proof of the crime could not be given upon the trial of the other.

These exhibits could only be used as standards of comparison of handwriting and they could not be made standards under the statute by the kind of proof given. In addition to this the matter contained in the exhibits was such as would almost certainly influence the minds of the jury against the defendant. If the exhibits were written by him, then the jury would naturally believe he had forged the names of Cornish and Barnet, and as to the "Barnet" letters, they were filled with matter tending to show the defendant to be not only dishonest but of low, filthy instinct.

Judge Williams says that under all the circumstances he cannot do otherwise than discharge the defendant. The people may present the case to the next Grand Jury, being careful to use only legal evidence, and then the determination of the Grand Jury will be binding on every one.

Assistant-District Attorney James W. Osborne, when informed of the grounds given by Judge Williams for his decision, said: "This decision is really in our favor. Judge Williams directs us to re-submit the case to the Grand Jury."

"This is virtually only a precaution which will leave no doubt as to the case again to the Grand Jury. So far as the letters signed 'Cornish' and 'Barnet' are concerned, we could have omitted them from the evidence just as well as not before. We allowed them to go before the Grand Jury merely because we thought they should have the benefit of all we knew at that time. We can present a stronger case than ever when we go before the Grand Jury again."

"Molineux will not be discharged. The case is decided virtually in our favor to hold him until the Grand Jury acts again."

"Until I confer with District Attorney Gardner, I cannot say when the case will be taken before the Grand Jury again. I take Judge Williams' decision to mean that he wants us to guard at the start against later defeat on technical points. We shall have a stronger case than ever when we go before the Grand Jury this time."

Legal Briefs. A. G. Paulsen, H. K. Jackson and M. K. Aughton have been appointed appraisers on the estate of Johanna Reddy, deceased.

Annie R. Elliott has been granted letters of guardianship of Bessie Ray Elliott, a minor.

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE. Ordinary coffee agrees perfectly with some people and with others it does not. It is the hidden and unsuspected cause of numberless stubborn ailments. To leave it off for ten days means a relief in such cases. Take on Postum Food Coffee and enjoy your best morning cup. The food elements serve to quickly and surely rebuild the broken down nerve centers. 15 and 25 cents at grocers.

COMBINATION OF WATCH MAKERS.

All the Big Factories to Be Organized Into a Trust.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. NEW YORK, April 13.—The Tribune says: It is learned that a new trust, which will embrace nearly all the big watch case and watch movement manufacturers in this country, will soon be organized. Plans for bringing these industries under one common board of management have been under way for some time.

Elliot Burr is the promoter of the proposed trust. Mr. Burr had little to say about the plans of formation of the trust, further than that the proposed organization would have a capital of not less than \$20,000,000, and that it might reach the sum of \$50,000,000. Stock will be issued to each company in the combination in proportion to the value of its assets.

It is said that each company is to receive the full marketable value of its plant and business in stock. None of the stock will be held for speculative purposes.

The Tribune informant said that a central company will be organized, with headquarters in New York, and a large distributing house would be established in Chicago and probably in San Francisco.

"What do you expect to gain by consolidation?" was asked. He replied that the methods of competition in the watch case and watch movement industries were costly, and the methods of consolidated capital economical. He further said that nearly all the big watch case and watch movement manufacturers would enter the new organization if they had not joined already, and that those who have become identified with the movement were not told when asked to join what companies were in the scheme. There are nine different styles of watch cases, continued the speaker, in explaining the advantages to be derived from consolidation, and to make them require as many different sets of lathes and other tools. Under consolidation, each of the big factories will have one kind of work, and in this way the business will be simplified, a lot of machinery used at present will not be needed and it is also expected that there will be a saving in manual labor. Preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent interest, is said to be issued.

The firms mentioned in connection with the possible consolidation are the Elgin National Watch Company, the American Waltham Watch Company and the Hampden Watch Company, all manufacturers of movement, and the following makers of cases: The DuPont Watch Case Manufacturing Company; The Crescent Watch Case Company, Joseph Fabry & Company, and the Keystone Watch Case Company.

EVIDENCE IN DREYFUS CASE. Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. PARIS, April 12.—The Figaro, continuing its publication of the evidence offered by the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry, publishes this morning the conclusion of the evidence meaning the conclusion of the deposition of General Selzer and other officers. All is comparatively minor interest.

General Selzer confirms the statement of Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer. He said also that the firing manual was distributed to all artillery officers, and that a few copies went to infantry regiments.

Other officers called for the defense made similar statements.

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